

## "TEDDY" NOT FOR PEACE

Declines Invitation to Peace Dinner

WHERE TAFT IS TO SPEAK

Declares "Traitors to Principle" All Who Accept Invitations to Dinner Without Agreeing with Its Purposes.

New York, Dec. 27.—Clouds of disagreement have spread about what is being planned as one of the greatest peace dinners the country has ever seen, which is to take place here Saturday night.

It developed yesterday, according to a member of the committee in charge of the dinner, that ex-President Roosevelt had replied to a semi-official invitation to the function, at which President Taft will be the principal speaker, with a letter declaring his sentiments to be wholly at variance with those to be expressed at the dinner, and censuring as "traitors" to principle all who accepted invitations to the dinner without agreeing with its purposes.

Eighteen hundred are expected to attend, including a special trainload of diplomats from Washington. President Taft has agreed to be present and make a 30-minute speech.

### MAY COME EAST

Possible That President Will Be Boston Guest March 17.

Washington, Dec. 27.—President Taft may attend the dinner of the Charitable Irish society of Boston on St. Patrick's day, March 17.

In declining an invitation from John Mitchell, the labor leader, to be a guest at the St. Patrick's day dinner of the Irish-American society of Lackawanna county, Pa., the president indicated that if he attended any such celebration he would go to Boston.

## "NOBODY ASKED ME," SAYS ROOSEVELT

He Says He Is Taking No Part in the New York Campaign Because He Is "Not in Politics."

New York, Dec. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt announced yesterday afternoon that he was taking no part in the New York state political situation and that "not a single human being" had asked him to lend his influence to the support of any candidate for the Republican nomination for governor next year. Previous to his announcement, Colonel Roosevelt had an hour's conference with Darwin P. James, Jr., president of the Young Republican club of Brooklyn, Arthur G. Jarvis, secretary of the club, said that Mr. James had discussed the candidates for the speakership, but Colonel Roosevelt declined to talk of his conference with Mr. James.

"Nobody has asked me—not a single human being," declared Colonel Roosevelt, when asked if he had been requested to further the candidacy of anyone for the Republican nomination for governor. "They haven't asked me because I'm not in politics and nobody expects me to be in politics."

### ROOSEVELT TO BE PUT TO TEST.

Will He Permit His Name to Be Used in Nebraska Presidential Primary Ballots?

Washington, Dec. 27.—Whether Theodore Roosevelt will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for president will be put to the acid test in the Nebraska presidential primary of April 17, according to studies of the Nebraska law made at progressive headquarters. The presidential primary law of that state is an amendment to the general primary law, and the general law, it is understood here, provides that a candidate for nomination may withdraw his name from the ballot. The reasoning is, therefore, that if Roosevelt's name is placed upon the ballot without his express sanction, he has only to withdraw it to show to the country that he is not and will not be a candidate before the Chicago convention. By the same process of reasoning, if Roosevelt permits the Nebraska primary to pass without withdrawing his name he will have served notice upon the country that he is actively in the field and is willing to receive endorsements wherever they may be given. With these facts in hand, the progressives are inclined to expect a more explicit statement from the colonel between now and the period of the spring convention than any he has made yet.

Two presidential primaries under state law will already have been held before Nebraska casts her ballots, those of North Dakota, March 19, and of Wisconsin, April 2. The Oregon primaries are scheduled for April 19, and New Jersey's May 28.

### CABINET TAKES A RECESS.

No More Meetings to Be Held Until January 2.

Washington, Dec. 27.—There will be no more meetings of President Taft's cabinet until January 2, the meetings for yesterday and Friday having been canceled. The president is devoting his time largely to consideration of judicial vacancies, including the one on the supreme court bench.

### WOULD COST \$75,000,000.

Secretary Fisher Reports on Proposed Sherwood Dollar-a-day Bill.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher informed President Taft yesterday that final adoption of the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill as it passed the House would increase the government annual pension expenditures at least \$75,000,000. Pension Commissioner Davenport will send a detailed report to Congress. Mr. Taft has refrained from stating definitely that he would veto the Sherwood bill if it came to him, but close friends believe that he would.

## Hood's Pills

Cure Constipation  
Biliousness  
Liver Ills

### HOW A FEUD AROSE

By EVAN CAMERON

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Quarrels are like fires. First there is a spark, then a tiny flame, then a snapping, then a blazing fire, then a roaring conflagration. And the worst kind of quarrels are those between friends.

Two pioneers, Daniel Simpson and Henry Underwood, emigrated with their families to the far west and entered land owned by the government. They had been schoolmates and owned farms side by side. There was no occasion for a dispute to arise between them so long as they remained in the east, for their boundaries had been surveyed and fixed generations ago, and, being well fenced, the stock of neither could trespass upon the other's premises. Therefore their affection for each other grew stronger, and the families were further bound together by an engagement between Eliza Simpson and Frank Underwood, the oldest daughter of the one and oldest son of the other.

The two friends each entered a quarter section of land, the two farms being side by side. Simpson's land was more largely covered with timber than Underwood's, and this fact became a wedge between them. A railroad soon after their settlement on the land was projected to run alongside their property, and it became at once apparent that the timber would be valuable for ties. As soon as this was learned Underwood became interested in his boundary line covering as much of a wood as it could be stretched to cover, living on the line between the two properties.

One morning Simpson went out toward his friend's property and found Underwood driving stakes on what he considered to be his own land. He protested, and Underwood declared that that was the dividing line and he was intending to begin the next morning to fell trees in order to be ready to supply the railroad with ties as soon as there was need. Simpson declared that every tree he cut beyond a certain point would be robbery. Then Underwood called Simpson a pig and the fight was on.

The next morning the ex-friends met on the line of dispute, each having an ax with which to fell timber, and before the day was over instead of felling trees they felled each other. Neither coming home to supper, their respective families went out to look for them and found their dead bodies, the skulls of both being cloven.

The trouble threw a gloom over both families. It was especially deplorable on account of the engagement of the two young people. Frank Underwood, in order that there might be no more trouble, sent to the county seat for a surveyor, who fixed the boundary. It turned out that neither his father nor his father's friend was right, the true boundary being a diagonal line with the one about which they contended.

Nor was this all that was mistaken in the matter. The disputants had not long been buried when the railroad to whose contractors they had expected to sell so many ties was discovered to be running the line several miles away from the property of either and through its own timberland.

One night when Eliza Simpson was sleeping at home she was awakened by the sound of axes being driven into the trunks of trees. The sound seemed to her to come from the direction of the boundary line. She sat up in bed and listened. The ax men were apparently vying with each other, each striving to strike more rapidly. Eliza got up and went into her mother's room to awaken her, but by the time she had succeeded in doing so the sound had ceased.

The next morning when she had told of what she had heard all considered that she had been dreaming. Nevertheless she declared that she had heard the axes distinctly, the sounds coming from a point between the Simpsons' and the Underwoods' dwellings. When she told her lover about it he declared that if any such sounds had existed he would have heard them more readily than his fiancée, since the Underwood house was nearer the line on which the timber bordered than the Simpsons'. Eliza, who was positive as to what she had heard, gave him a sharp reply, and he left her in anger.

Eliza Simpson heard again the sounds of axes on the boundary line. Since the double murder of the heads of the two families the conditions had been embarrassing, and the day after Eliza's having heard the mysterious ax men again Mrs. Simpson went to Mrs. Underwood and told of the occurrence. Mrs. Underwood had been under a strain ever since the catastrophe and upon Mrs. Simpson's visit lost her self control completely, declaring that she believed Simpson had murdered her husband, who acted simply in self defense.

The families of the men who had killed each other now came to open warfare. The match between Eliza and Frank was broken off, and no one of the Simpsons spoke to an Underwood. The members of the younger generation were becoming men and women, and the generation after them inherited the quarrel. As the families multiplied the feud spread. A clergyman, preaching on the matter to the third generation, declared that he believed the two murderers had continued their quarrel as spirits, and Satan had made their axes audible in order to transfer their quarrel to mortals.

## IMMUNITY PLEA REVIVED

By the Ten Meat Packers on Trial

PLAN OF MERGER REVEALED

Veeder Produces Original Agreement by Which Armour, Swift and Morris Interests Were to Combine to Control Industry.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Details of a plan for a \$500,000,000 merger of the Armour, Swift and Morris packing interests in 1902, by which the government contends it was sought to control the meat industry of the country, were revealed yesterday in the trial of the Chicago meat packers.

An original agreement was produced in court by Albert H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Company, called as the first government witness. By this agreement the three large packing companies and their subsidiaries, together with the recently acquired independent companies, were to be merged into one concern.

Veeder testified plans for the merger were later abandoned and that the National Packing company was organized to operate certain independent companies.

When the trial of the ten meat packers was resumed yesterday, Attorney John S. Miller, in behalf of the defendants, created a surprise by reviving the famous immunity plea successfully used by the packers several years ago, when they were prosecuted by the government.

Miller moved that all testimony in the present case relating to transactions prior to July 1, 1905, be excluded as incompetent. He contended that the immunity plea, applied to all ten defendants who testified before the Garfield investigating commission.

"Substantially our objections were stated in our plea in abatement before the opening of this trial," said Miller. "All of these defendants gave testimony before the Garfield commission in 1905, and on the immunity plea seven of these defendants were acquitted."

"Tilden, Heyman, and Fowler were not indicted at that time, and that is why this plea of immunity was not put forward in their favor. We now make the point in their favor as well as in behalf of the other seven."

Counsel for the government contested the motion on the ground that the court had already passed on the question in ruling against the plea in abatement. Judge Carpenter reserved decision on the motion and directed the government to proceed with its case.

Albert H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., was the first witness.

Veeder said he planned the organization of Swift & Co., the corporation, in 1885, and had been counsel for the corporation ever since and said that on numerous occasions he served as a director of Swift & Co., and its subsidiary companies.

The witness said he assisted in the organization of the National Packing company on March 18, 1906, and served as a director for sixty days. Later he acted as general counsel for the corporation for a year. He said Swift, Armour, and Morris owned the stock of the National Packing company.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY WAS 74 YESTERDAY

Hero of Manila Doesn't Want Any Fuss Made Over Him, However—Quiet Day at Office.

Washington, Dec. 27.—George Dewey, admiral of the navy and the victor of Manila bay, was seventy-four years old yesterday. In accordance with his unvaried custom, Admiral Dewey, who has given his friends to understand that he desired no ostentatious manifestations on the occasion of his birthday anniversary.

He went to his office in the navy department, where he holds the position of president of the general board, quite as usual. A few intimate friends were his guests at dinner in the evening. For several years, however, December 28 has been marked by the receipt of hundreds of congratulatory telegrams from prominent persons in the United States and foreign countries.

Since his retirement from active duty in 1899, Admiral Dewey has held his present position, the highest in the gift of the navy, and has made his headquarters in Washington. Though seeking always to avoid publicity, Admiral Dewey has become a familiar figure at Washington through his daily drives through the parks in an open carriage.

### ILLINOIS TO BAR IMMIGRANTS.

Government May Investigate Causes of Idleness.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Causes of unemployment in Illinois may be investigated by the government as the result of the request of Edward E. Wright, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, that immigration be diverted from the state. Daniel J. Keefe, commissioner-general of immigration, has asked Mr. Wright for specific information regarding the lack of work in certain trades. Several congressmen also, according to Mr. Wright, have promised to give the subject their attention with the view of passing more stringent immigration laws.

The state labor federations of Indiana and Wisconsin will co-operate with the Illinois Federation to bring about a federal investigation. It is said that 60,000 workers are idle in Chicago alone.

### PERMITS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

President Taft Expands His Regulations For the Canal Zone.

Washington, Dec. 27.—President Taft, who makes the laws for the Panama canal zone, yesterday amended a recent executive order regarding the practice of medicine in the zone, so as to explicitly sanction the use of Christian Science and other non-medical methods.

## MAY END TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Italy Said to Be Considering This

WOULD HIT GERMANY HARD

Aid to Anglo-Franco-Russian Pact—Representations to the Powers Also Concerning Tripoli.

Rome, Dec. 27.—An exchange of communications between the Italian foreign office and the chancelleries of other European powers is proceeding at the present moment with the greatest activity. The subject of the communications is the war in Tripoli, but the question of the renewal of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy is also being discussed.

Efforts are being made both by the government in Constantinople and the Italian foreign office to find a possible basis for the conclusion of peace between the two countries.

The negotiations regarding the triple alliance are of the most important character, as it is conceivable that they might even result in the withdrawal of Italy from the alliance and the consequent strengthening of the triple entente between Great Britain, France and Russia.

The Italian ambassador at Berlin is now in Rome, where he is giving a verbal report to the foreign minister, the Marquis Di San Giuliano, as to the position of Germany.

## BIG GAIN IN TOTAL EXPORTS OF COUNTRY

Imports for 1911 on the Other Hand Were Practically Stationary.

New York, Dec. 27.—The foreign commerce of the port of New York during the year ended June 30, 1911, according to the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, aggregated \$1,744,877,134, a gain of \$17,871,077 over 1910. The total foreign commerce of the United States during the same year, according to this report, amounted to \$3,783,350,177, an increase of \$219,010,852 over 1910. New York's share of the total foreign commerce of the United States amounted to 46.12 per cent.

"The total exports of the country increased \$217,680,491," the report continues. "The imports were practically unchanged, while there was a notable increase in the volume of exports. New York usually makes the best showing in a year of opposite conditions, namely when there is a great increase of imports. This explains why New York's gain in foreign commerce during the fiscal year 1911 was not as large as in the preceding year, when its increase over 1909 amounted to \$205,039,967, which was the biggest expansion in any one year since 1880."

At the port of New York imports and exports shipped in American vessels aggregated \$101,072,318. The total values carried by foreign vessels at this port amounted to \$1,500,843,956.

Imports and exports at all ports of the United States showed American vessels amounted to \$322,801,638, while foreign ships carried merchandise, etc., totaling \$3,018,121,427.

### TO OUST HAYWOOD.

Socialist Organization in Denver Resents Haywood's Recent Declaration.

Denver, Dec. 27.—W. H. Leonard, a Socialist leader of Denver, said that at a meeting Tuesday of a local branch of the Socialist party, resolutions will be introduced calling for the expulsion of William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who in a recent speech is reported to have advocated "direct action" in securing labor organizations in their rights. Mr. Leonard said that if the ward organization fails to act, a city wide meeting will be called for today to act on a proposition to submit the matter of expulsion to a referendum of the party throughout the country.

### ELIOT CONVALESCENT.

Word Reaches His Son, the Rev. S. A. Eliot of Cambridge.

Boston, Dec. 27.—The most encouraging news that has been received from Charles W. Eliot since his operation for appendicitis at Kandy, Ceylon, arrived Monday afternoon in a cablegram directed to his son, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Cambridge.

The cablegram read: Kandy, Ceylon, Dec. 26, 1911. Convallescent. Happy Christmas. (Signed) Father.

### SON DENIES IT.

Rudolfo Reyes Contradicts Story of His Father's Surrender.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—Rudolfo Reyes, son of General Reyes, has received a telegram denying that his father has surrendered to the Mexican authorities.

The telegram was sent from San Antonio, Tex., by Alejandro Reyes, a younger brother, and a translation of it follows: "Please deny in the St. Louis newspapers the notice of our father's surrender. We will make the same denial in San Antonio."

The message further stated the denial was authorized by Senora Aurelia Ochoa De Reyes, wife of the general, who is in San Antonio.

Rudolfo said he would depart last night for Chicago unless he received confirmation of the surrender of his father, in which event he would go to San Antonio.

### They Say It's So.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Consul General Garrett at Nuevo Laredo and Consul General Hanna at Monterey, Mexico, yesterday confirmed to the state department the surrender of General Bernardo Reyes near Linares.



TO all our customers, and all the other good people whom we wish were our customers, this is a New Year's greeting.

We hope that everybody who has done business with us during 1911 has found it profitable; the goods satisfactory, our service agreeable. We shall try to serve you better in 1912 than in 1911; we shall try to have better merchandise than ever before, and sell it to the better advantage of our customers than ever before.

## Hart Schaffner & Marx

clothes will be our chief line; the best possible reason why you should buy clothes here. We want you to feel that if any dealings with us in the past have not been wholly as you expected and as you wanted, or in any way not satisfactory, we should be glad to know about it, and do what we can to make it right.

H. S. & M. Suits \$18 to \$30  
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## LIVELY FIGHTER FROM MEXICO

Jose Rivers Looks Like Featherweight Champion.

### HE WHIPPED COSTER EASILY.

This Puts Him in Line For a Go With Abe Attell, and Such a Scrap Would Be Worth While—Mexican Has Hard Punch and Is Good Ring General.

By TOMMY CLARK.

A new featherweight champion possibility has loomed up on the pugilistic horizon in the person of Jose Rivers, the strong little Mexican who has been cleaning up everything in sight in California. Rivers caused a big surprise in the fight world by clipping the lid on the championship aspirations of Joe Coster in twelve rounds at Los Angeles recently.

It takes a mighty good man to stop Coster, who, in addition to possessing a very long reach and no small degree of boxing skill, is looked upon as one of the toughest boys milling in the feather ranks. Not long ago Coster was credited with having had much the best of Abe Attell in a ten round bout before a New York club, and his friends at once began booming him as a possible candidate for first chop honors in the 122 pound class. But Rivers handed him the licking of his life in the recent meet and put him out of running for a chance at Abe Attell's title.

Rivers is the hardest hitter and best natural ring general that the 122 pound division has produced in a decade. He has appeared in the ring about half a dozen times, and every one of his battles has wound up with a victory for him on a clean knockout. Among his victims were Danny Webster and Johnny Reagan, both unusually clever lads, neither of whom was able to do anything to offset the

terrible punching power of the dark skinned youth from Mexico.

Now that Champion Abe Attell declares himself rounding into trim again it would make a card well worth boosting to bring him and this new wonder into conflict.

Rivers' friends are already contemplating just such a match, and since the Mexican's knockout of Coster the promoters are after him hotfoot. Somebody, in the natural course of things, must annex Attell's scepter one of these days if Able stays in the business long enough, and it is likely to be just such a young, strong fellow as this Rivers.

Although many Mexicans have taken to the prize ring, the only one besides Rivers who ever amounted to anything was Aurelio Herrera. He was credited with possessing the hardest punch of any man then performing in the lightweight class. It was a short deadly right, which traveled but five or six inches when the owner shoved it against an opponent's jaw, but a mule's kick wasn't in it for sudden and spectacular effect.

When Bat Nelson was climbing the ladder and just looming up as a championship possibility he met Herrera in a twenty round bout at Butte, Mont. During one of the earlier rounds the Mexican got home with the dreaded right on Bat's jaw, and the latter promptly stood on his head, giving an excellent imitation of a basket of cabbages hit by a motorcar. But, though badly scattered in his senses, Nelson pulled himself together and regained his feet. He clinched the round out and thereafter gave Herrera an awful mauling.

Nelson was given the decision, and

the fact that he had outlived one of Herrera's punches without going under had much to do with the reputation he afterward gained as a man of iron.

Herrera also came near putting out Terry McGovern when the latter was in his prime. Terry had been warned of the Mexican's great right, but after a few rounds seemed to have forgotten all about it, when suddenly Herrera let it go and, landing flush on McGovern's jaw, sent him to the canvas. The surprised Terry got up immediately and clinched, and a few seconds after the gong saved him from a knockout. Terry recuperated rapidly and later put the Mexican out.

Herrera might have been a champion if he had only behaved himself, but he refused to be good, and the gay life he led put a finish to his ring career.

Into the Next State. A disheveled citizen rushed into the police station and shouted for vengeance.

"The motorcar that hit me five minutes ago was No. 41144," he spluttered. "I can prove that he was exceeding the speed limit, and I want—I want—" "You want a warrant for his arrest?"

"Warrant, nothing! What good would a warrant do me at the rate he was going? I want extradition papers!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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